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Key Vote Is Lost By Craxi Resignation Of Coalition Is Expected

By E.J. Dionne Jr.

ROME — The government of Prime Minister Bettino Craxi lost a solid vote in parliament Thursday night and politicians predicted a defeat would be coming down the road.

The defeat in the Chamber of Deputies, by a vote of 293 to 266, was on a secret ballot in which members of the five parties in the governing coalition abstained from party discipline to vote against the government.

The government presumably resigned, said Gianni De Michelis, the minister of labor and a leader of the Christian Democrats. "It was difficult to imagine that he did not take account of the situation," he said.

The government is the longest in Italy since World War II. Mr. Craxi was at the Hague for the opening of the European Community summit in June 1985, the first time in the 10 years since the government's formation that a key vote, it was not immediately clear what steps Craxi, who enjoys breaking precedent, would take.

The vote on a local government bill followed a campaign in Sicilian regional elections in which a feud between Mr. Craxi, a socialist, and Christian Democratic leader, Ciriaco De Mita, again divided relations between the two parties in the government. Mr. Craxi's coalition has an ambition to push Mr. Craxi out of the government and take the post of prime minister.

The Sicilian elections, the five governing parties together won a total of two-thirds of the ballots. Mr. Craxi's Socialists pushed for small gains.

Although the Christian Democrats lost two seats in the 50-seat regional parliament, the results showed that they were still far from the largest party, and had not ground their way into the most national elections in 1983.

Even before the secret vote, government politicians had said that the government would resign. "I am not a politician," said a spokesman, "I am a man of letters."

Just before the secret ballot, the government won a public vote of confidence by 338 to 230.



Irish Protesters Urge Approval of Divorce

Women stand chained to a fence outside Ireland's parliament, the Dail. They were urging approval of a proposal relaxing a constitutional ban on divorce. Under the law to be voted on

Thursday in a referendum, divorce would be allowed after a couple had been legally separated for at least five years. Sixty percent of Ireland's 2.4 million voters were expected to vote.

Apartheid Reforms: Too Little, Too Late?

By Glenn Frankel



JOHANNESBURG — While world and national attention remains focused on the state of emergency in South Africa, Parliament has approved a major package of changes in some of the key elements of the apartheid system.

In the past week, the government has abolished 34 separate laws that together constitute South Africa's "pass laws," which for decades required blacks to carry written passes to be allowed to live and work in the country's so-called white-only cities.

Parliament completed passage Wednesday of another bill restoring South African citizenship to about 20 percent of those blacks who lost it when the tribal "homelands" they supposedly belong to were declared "independent" by the Pretoria government. It also passed a bill giving urban blacks a limited increase in local self-government.

All these moves illustrate the dilemma of the white-minority government, which claims to be dismantling apartheid. For while these measures have cost the government further support from white rightists — who accuse it of starting down the road to black

majority rule — they have not attracted any noticeable backing from black leaders, who generally dislike them as too little and too late.

Part of the reason, say opponents, is that the moves are tokenistic, that the moves are tokenistic.

While Mr. Botha held out the hope that citizenship would be given back to the nine million blacks who lost it when their four homelands gained independence over the past decade, the bill passed Wednesday actually only 1.8 million of them. It also requires those who qualify to make an application to the government.

"I was just plain stupid to believe what Botha was saying," said Shabana Durrani, former president of the Black South African Students' Organization, who last year had Mr. Botha's speech as a potential breakthrough in removing one of apartheid's most fundamental pillars. "In its execution, this bill falls so far short

loaded the reform package with loopholes and fine print that still leave most blacks in the mercy of the entrenched and recalcitrant white bureaucracy that will interpret and administer it.

White Mtn. Suman said she believes the government has acted in good faith, other critics contend it has reneged on an important part of the promises made by President P. W. Botha last September when he announced plans to reverse black discrimination.

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U.S. House Approves Arms Aid for 'Contras'

By Linda Greenhouse

WASHINGTON — The House of Representatives has handed the Reagan administration a major victory by voting to provide military aid to the Nicaraguan rebels.

The vote Wednesday night was 221-209. The Democratic-controlled House, which three months ago rejected military aid to the "contras," reversed itself in the face of personal lobbying by President Ronald Reagan. In March the vote was 223-210 against military aid.

The House vote came on an additional version of the plan providing \$70 million in military aid and \$30 million in nonmilitary aid in three installments, with the first payment to reach the rebels starting Sept. 1.



President Ronald Reagan gave a thumbs-up sign before the vote on military aid for the rebels in Nicaragua.

The aid plan will now go to the Senate, where the situation is unclear. The plan provides for \$70 million in military aid and \$30 million in nonmilitary aid in three installments, with the first payment to reach the rebels starting Sept. 1.

In an earlier vote in March, the Republican-controlled Senate voted 53-47 in favor of military aid.

The three installments in the aid plan, the first, \$40 million, would be available immediately, although weapons could not be delivered until Sept. 1. After that, \$20 million would be released on Oct. 15, and \$40 million on Feb. 15.

A White House official said Mr. Reagan, over the last few days, had been instrumental in gathering eight to 10 votes in favor of aid through personal telephone calls and other efforts.

The Nicaraguan ambassador to the United States, Carlos Tuma, said, "The contras can win their battles in Washington, but they are being defeated by the people of Nicaragua."

In Honduras, a Nicaraguan rebel leader, Indalecio Rodriguez, said guerrillas had heard the news and were celebrating in their camps along the Nicaraguan border.

Another amendment, offered by Michael D. Barnes of Maryland and Leon E. Panetta of California, both Democrats, to bar the release of new funds until there is an accounting of the \$27 million in nonmilitary aid voted last year, was defeated 235-189.

The General Accounting Office, the budget watchdog agency of Congress, found several weeks ago that most of that money could not be accounted for. The audit was mentioned by House members who argued that the money should be withheld until there is an accounting of the \$27 million in nonmilitary aid voted last year, was defeated 235-189.

The "contra program has been rotten from the start," said Representative David E. Bonior, a Democrat from Michigan. "It is out of control, a waste of taxpayers' dollars."

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greeted warmly by Mr. Reagan.

Mr. Speaker denied published reports of dissent within the administration over how and when to respond.

"Whoever said that really must be dealing at a mid-level in the administration," Mr. Speaker said. "While there has been a vigorous discussion, all are heading for the same goal."

"We will be prepared to discuss the Soviet proposal at the September session" of the Geneva arms control talks, he said.

Mr. Speaker refused to say whether the United States would respond to Moscow before then.

Mr. Speaker refused to say whether the United States would respond to Moscow before then.

But he said the administration saw some promise in Moscow's offer, which included a reduction in Soviet strategic arsenals if the United States restricted research on Mr. Reagan's proposed space-based missile defense system and agreed to abide by the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty for at least 15 more years.

In a written statement marking the end of the fifth round of U.S.-Soviet nuclear and space talks in Geneva, Mr. Speaker said that until recently "the Soviets have shown no interest in seriously following up at the negotiating table."

In the past two weeks, however, the Soviet negotiators at Geneva have tabled new proposals, Mr. Speaker said, and he hoped that the proposals signified the beginning of a serious Soviet effort to join with the United States in actually reducing nuclear arms.

Mr. Reagan said that the United States could not accept the Soviet proposal without change, but said "we are studying the Soviet offer on reduction very carefully."

In Geneva, the chief U.S. delegate, Max M. Kampelman, said Thursday that Soviet proposals at the talks may have provided "fresh opportunities" for a "serious dialogue" that could lead to a new agreement, United Press International reported.

Some U.S. officials have been using an early response to the recent Soviet arms proposal in Geneva as a way to speed planning for a possible U.S. response to the Soviet proposal to the Soviet leader's insistence that progress be made in nuclear arms control before a summit date can be set.

The officials who believe that the Soviet arms offer showed flexibility are pressing for a U.S. response this summer, perhaps as part of an agreement for a meeting between Secretary of State George P. Shultz and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Kozyrev.

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ITT's Phone Business May Be Sold to French

By Peter Coy

NEW YORK — ITT Corp. and C. G. & L. Electric Co. have agreed to sell their telephone equipment business to a French consortium, a source close to the transaction said Thursday.

The transaction, if completed, would provide for the sale of ITT's telephone equipment business to a French consortium, a source close to the transaction said Thursday.

ITT, a conglomerate that started as an international communications company, said in a statement that it "has had joint venture discussions with C. G. & L. in the field of telecommunications. These discussions have not resulted in an agreement at this time."

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In Paris, an official of C. G. & L. said the companies were in "advanced negotiations."

The statements followed reports in The New York Times and The Wall Street Journal that negotiations were under way for the sale of ITT's switching equipment business to a French consortium.

ITT's headquarters are in New York.

Sources in New York close to the transaction said that several proposals for a sale of ITT had been submitted.

See ITT, Page 2

or Egyptians, More Austerity overment, Out of Money, Seeks to Cut Food Subsidies

By Jeffrey Bartholomew

CAIRO — She is one of the millions of Egyptians who have been pushed and sometimes driven out of the doors of the government cooperatives where they go to buy food rations.

"The crowds there will kill!" she said about the cooperatives, while others have been driven out of their six children clutch at her side and maybe when I get there everything will be finished."

The shortages, the government is debating how to cut its subsidies on food and basic necessities.

She died General Abdel Nasser, revolutionary leader who died in 1970, began his socialist policies in the early 1960s, millions of Egyptians have relied on state subsidies for food and basic necessities.

As Egypt enters a period of economic crisis, the "social contract" between President Sadat and the people, which guaranteed education, jobs and welfare, is under debate.

Egyptian policy-makers have known that government support of many of these programs would have to be cut. But fear of repercussions has delayed such moves. The monetary crisis in 1977 followed an attempt by President Anwar Sadat to make deep subsidy cuts hamper the economy.

NEWS ANALYSIS

As Egyptian delegation went to Washington this week for talks with Reagan officials and the IMF about more loans and better terms, a sympathetic hearing is believed to hinge on Cairo commitments to austerity steps.

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Blast as El Al Loads Hurts 7 in Madrid

MADRID — A bomb exploded Thursday on a suitcase on a conveyor belt leading to an El Al Israel Airlines plane here, injuring the Israeli security chief and six others, the Spanish police reported.

Three of the seven were injured seriously, according to hospital officials.

The explosion occurred at 3:30 P.M., 15 minutes before the scheduled departure to Tel Aviv of Flight 396, the police said.

A Spanish spokesman, Rafael Nira, said the El Al security chief, Nir, took the suitcase off the conveyor belt when he saw smoke coming from it. It exploded, injuring Nir, said the Spanish police.

Francisco Gonzalez, and five others, Mr. Nira said.

The other injured were identified as Alejandro Meisel Sandin Bacon; Carlos Lozano, an Argentine citizen waiting for a flight to Buenos Aires; Francisco Gonzalez, and five others, Mr. Nira said.

The El Al check-in counter is one of the busiest for international flights, all bearing the emblem of Israel, Spain's national airline. The Israeli security chief and six others, the Spanish police reported.

Mr. Lozano said, "I was reading a paper when I saw the El Al guy with a fire extinguisher running to me. I saw a suitcase that had smoke coming out of it. Then I heard a big explosion, glass broke all over and the suitcase started falling in."

The explosion destroyed glass doors leading to the international terminal and caused other damage. Several passengers were detained at the airport shortly after the first explosion, Mr. Nira said.

The blast was the second in the airline's history. The first, in July 1985, was the work of the Basque separatist organization, ETA.

International Herald Tribune

TRAVELER'S CHOICE

ergie to the fore

The British Royal Family is doing its best to come to the rescue of the beleaguered tourism business in London in summer, relentlessly appearing as usual, beaming, overattracted, at the big sporting events of the season. Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, were seen at the Trooping of the Colour, the annual military parade, on June 23. The Queen's presence was a boon for the tourism industry, which is suffering from a slump in bookings. The Queen's visit to the Trooping of the Colour, the annual military parade, on June 23, was a boon for the tourism industry, which is suffering from a slump in bookings. The Queen's presence was a boon for the tourism industry, which is suffering from a slump in bookings.



earing the pigs

In the trail of orangutans and bearded pigs, baboons, droopies, and even living lizards, a tour will leave Los Angeles in September for Hong Kong, Borneo, Singapore, and Malaysia. Organized under the auspices of the Smithsonian Institution, the tour will be led by Ben King, author of "A Field Guide to Birds of Southeast Asia," and Dennis Young, an authority on the plant and bird life of the area. The 18-day tour arrives in Borneo on its fourth day. It will devote 5 full days thereafter to exploring rainforests, including the Sepilok orangutan sanctuary, the Sepilok reserve, where rare animals live in forests of mangrove swamp; the slopes of Mount Kinabalu, one of more than 500 species of birds, 80 species of orchids and the carnivorous pitcher plant, and the islands at Tunku Abdul Rahman National Park. Based on double occupancy, the tour, leaving September 5 and returning September 26, is priced at \$4,395 a person. The price includes round-trip air fare from Los Angeles, ground transportation, accommodations, all meals, most lunches, some dinners, hotel services, visas and taxes and the services of tour leaders. More information, a brochure and reservations are available on Voyagers, P.O. Box 915, Ithaca, N.Y. 14851; 607-257-591.

ough thinking in Israel

It seems that Israel has found a peaceful way of selling its tough commando image. A series of tours offering instruction in scuba diving, hang gliding, rappelling, rock climbing and wind surfing, carried out in scenic and remote areas of Israel under the leadership of Giora Ziv, a former commander of an elite Israeli naval commando unit, should appeal to a broad range of tourists. The tours, which include all meals, accommodations, and ground transportation, are priced at \$1,500 for a 5-day tour, \$2,500 for a 7-day tour, and \$3,500 for a 10-day tour. The tours are led by Giora Ziv, a former commander of an elite Israeli naval commando unit, and are designed to provide tourists with a unique and exciting experience. The tours are available for booking through various travel agencies.

For more information, contact Rosammi, 1170 Broadway, Suite 612, New York, N.Y. 10001; 212-689-0851; or the Israeli tourism agency in your area.

Marco Polo's High Road From China

We measured the rigors that confronted the traders and adventurers who journeyed along the Great Silk Road, the romantic thoroughfare that linked the Mediterranean of imperial Rome to the China of the Han dynasty. At Gaochang we gazed westward across the desert, and knew how it got its Turkic name, meaning 'Enter and you won't return'.

by John F. Burns

With the opening of the Karakoram Highway, Beijing has licensed any foreigner to make one of the most dramatic expeditions of Marco Polo, the most fabled China-traveler of them all. During his confinement in a Chinese prison at the end of the 13th century, Polo dictated his account of his travels to a scribe, Matteo Rusticucci. A fact that has made the adventurer's journey from Venice to Khanbaliq, the modern Beijing, a matter of scholarly dispute. But it is certain that his path, by horse and camel, went over the towering mountain passes, some at more than 16,000 feet (4,883 meters), that lead into China from what is now its western frontier with Afghanistan and Pakistan.

Over this terrain runs the Karakoram Highway, a 795-mile (1,280-kilometer) triumph of engineering that was built over a period of 18 years before 1978 by army road crews from China and Pakistan. The story of the Karakoram is of the road, a narrow strip of asphalt and graded gravel that runs through forbiddingly rocky lowlands, along ancient caravan routes, and up into the crystal freshness of three of the world's highest ranges, the Pamirs, the Himalayas and the Karakoram. It is a tale, too, of Kashgar, a town of biblical simplicity that is the road's starting point on the Chinese side; the unmeted frontlines of isolated people who live much as they did in Polo's time; and of the lovely mountains and orchards of the Hunza Valley in northern Pakistan.

On May 1, the day the highway opened, the Chinese reserved the few four-wheel-drive jeeps in Kashgar for dignitaries attending ceremonies in the Khujandi Pass, the 10,702-foot border point with Pakistan. Accordingly, our party of eight—five reporters, a New York-based photographer, and two of our wives—resolved to spend time exploring further east in the sprawling Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region. This introduced us to the arid fastnesses of the Gobi and Taklimakan Deserts, nearly 2,000 miles of sand and scrub that fill most of the terrain between Kashgar and Beijing.

At the searing oasis of Turpan, where summer temperatures reach 115 degrees, we measured the rigors that confronted the traders, adventurers and marauders who journeyed along the Great Silk Road, the romantic thoroughfare that linked the Mediterranean of imperial Rome to the China of the Han dynasty. At Gaochang, a ruined city outside Turpan that was sacked by Mongols long before Polo ventured across the Taklimakan, we gazed westward across the desert, from ancient ramparts and knew how the desert got its



Colorful Bedford van passes a jeep.

Turkic name, which means "Enter, and you won't return!"

We reached Kashgar on a Saturday evening, marveling at our first aerial view of the 2,000-year-old town with its poplars, wheat fields and vines. After the bazaar-borne Xinjiang of sand and stretch like a ruffled carpet before the Tien Shan Mountains, the Karakoram Highway, the modern road, was a relief. Sitting beneath the stars, cross-legged on a carpeted platform over cups of black tea, we spoke, in Chinese, of the matter that preoccupies Uighur minds. Our host, who had doffed the Uighur's long cotton coat and boots for a dusty business suit, told us that relations with the Chinese, who established their influence in the area as early as the third century B.C., had improved radically since Beijing scrapped Mao's tyrannical policies.

The Uighurs, who once had their own empire, are essentially a trading people now, a talent displayed in Kashgar's sprawling Sunday market. An open area of a collective economy is shared as a gigantic crowd gathers in an open area beyond the town. Among sellers of car wheels and camels, we met a gregarious Uighur, Abdullah, who had learned En-



Transport ancient and modern on the Karakoram Highway: Tashkent man with camel.

glish working with the British in India before World War II. He led us to the bazaar in the center of town, where a wily trader relieved us of \$300 for a muted old Xinjiang carpet of the kind that graces virtually every Kashgar home. You cannot be in Kashgar long without being drawn toward the mountains, their snowy flanks shimmering in the haze to the north and west of town. At noon on our third day, we paid our bills at the old Russian Consulate, which does service as the Kashgar guesthouse, and headed for Pakistan. Leaving behind our Beijing interpreter, who lacked the pass necessary for Chinese frontier border zones, we boarded a Toyota Land Cruiser driven by an impetuous young Chinese and headed for the Pamirs. In the next 48 hours the young man's insistence on daredevil driving was virtually our only vacation.

About 63 miles down the road, at the village of Uplu, we came across reminders of the earthquake hazard that has plagued the area for centuries. Last August a major quake hit the Kashi prefecture, leveling several villages and killing dozens of people. The tomb of Mahmud Kashgari, the 11th-century Turkic scholar who is thought by some to have written the world's first dictionary, was destroyed but has been already rebuilt, a shimmering edifice of painted white tiles on a rise looking to the Pamirs. In the village, naked boys splashed in a river yards from the remains of mud-walled houses.

In the Pamir foothills, the scope of the road building began to strike home. Led by the Engineering Troops of the People's Liberation Army, who did the bulk of the blasting, leveling, and bridge-building on both sides of the frontier, the crews spent years in regions of burning heat and burning cold, using packhorses to carry equipment where no vehicle had ever been, menaced by avalanche, landslide or explosion. Often, charges had to be placed hundreds of feet up sheer cliff faces, hand-dropped into the rock by men suspended from ladders.

In all, 408 men died. Many were buried beneath simple cairns. Most of them were Chinese, most of the serious accidents occurred on the Pakistan side, where the graduated plateau that carries the highway for long stretches into the Pamirs, and where there are long stretches of nearly barren road, even they offer unexpected relief. In a rocky section two miles from Kashgar, where the road crossed a bridge over a icy brook, a heavily laden camel stood tied to a lean-to constant threat.

In the worst cases, hundreds of tons of rock plummeted down the mountainside, obliterating the highway and any bridge standing in the way. Road crews from Pakistan's Frontier Works Organization, which deploys 10,000 soldiers for road maintenance, are usually on the scene within an hour, but it can take days to clear the rubble.

Our worst moment came an hour after crossing the Pakistan frontier at Sait, above the Hunza Valley, when the American-made Wally's Jeep we had transferred to at the border halted before a pile of rock four or five feet high that had been washed across the road by a torrent of water from a nearby glacier. While we dismounted and made our way across a 100 yards of rubble, our Pakistani drivers amazed us by challenging the pile with their four-wheel drive and regaining the unshattered continuation of the road. Two hours later a major landslide at the same spot closed the road for 48 hours.

A lesser worry was altitude sickness. Of the total of 36 hours of driving between Kashgar and Islamabad, 9 are spent at altitudes above 10,000 feet, the rise of a night stop at Taxkorgan, 250 miles from Kashgar, are spread over the better part of a day. We traveled with an amateur dispensary that included tablets for altitude sickness prescribed by an Australian doctor in Beijing. But none of us took the pills, and perhaps as a result each of us suffered to some degree from heavy limbs, headaches and labored breathing.

Between myself and my wife, Jane, a smoker, the odds for trouble seemed to lie with her. But it fell to me, a 41-year-old nonsmoker, to suffer most. The trouble started over lunch by a lake in the lee of Muztagata, one of a number of peaks along the highway that hover around 25,000 feet. While Jane prepared a meal—canned baked beans and sausages brought from Beijing, supplemented by chocolate—I began feeling dizzy. The symptoms eased overnight, though, in Taxkorgan, at 14,000 feet, and when we reached the peak, 2,000 feet higher, I felt no more than listlessness and a minor headache.

We were amply rewarded for the physical discomfort. Although there are long stretches of nearly barren road, even they offer unexpected relief. In a rocky section two miles from Kashgar, where the road crossed a bridge over a icy brook, a heavily laden camel stood tied to a lean-to constant threat.

Continued on page 10

SHOPPING

Milan's Super-chic Gallery, for Buying and Meeting

by Sari Gilbert

MILAN—At the tiny Camparino cafe on the far south tip of the Galleria Vittorio Emanuele II, the waiters are never still. The Milanese crowd the bar with its turn-of-the-century mosaic decorations, or seated outside at the jumpers or Rabarbaro, the two traditional Milanese aperitifs, served in a frosted glass. Tradition, in fact, died hard in this modern of Italian cities, so it is not surprising that despite his 80 years, Commendatore Guglielmo Manti, the owner, takes time out twice a day from his prosperous calling business to come to the Galleria to count up the camparino's receipts.

The Camparino goes back to the Galleria's completion in 1877 and is therefore, together with Biffi Galleria, the oldest of the cafes in the sumptuous iron and glass structure that long ago was dubbed Il Salotto, the salon or sitting room of Milan. Today, as a century ago, the camparino stands just across from the small Libreria Bocca, a bookstore specializing in art volumes and rare books—a monument to the long-standing cultural role of the piazza built to connect the Piazza della Scala with the sweeping Piazza del Duomo.

From the start, the idea of the Galleria was to find an elegant and practical use for the area between Milan's majestic Gothic cathedral and its internationally famous opera house—a sort of commercial and cultural linchpin. The covered pedestrian area quickly became a meeting point for artists, writers and intellectuals, who gathered to discuss politics and others of the day's burning issues. Cafes and restaurants opened. Bookstores, clothing shops, silversmiths and jewelers followed, making the gallery into a small, nearly self-contained 19th-century shopping center (food shops have never been allowed).

These traditions live on. Along with the Libreria Bocca, there are four other bookstores, including the large Garzanti shop. There are various jewelry shops, including two of the city's best-known, Gobbi and Bernasconi; the latter's silver shop occupies a central position under the octagon. The Italian state tourist company, CTT, has an office here, as does the state telephone company, SIP, which has pay phones galore. There are gift shops, opticians, print stores and a doll shop.

Sari Gilbert is a Rome-based journalist.

The high vault of the Milan Galleria.

TRAVEL

A Shogun's Shrine

by Christine Chapman

Nikko, Japan — In a setting of fast natural beauty sits what is perhaps the most flamboyant memorial to a military dynasty ever constructed: the Toshogu shrine in Nikko, 100 miles (160 kilometers) north of Tokyo. Toshogu was created, built in 1634 by the third shogun of the Tokugawa family, to honor his grandfather Ieyasu, founder of Japan's last shogunate, or hereditary military dictatorship. It was completed in two years with the labor of 15,000 men. The Buddhist-Shinto complex includes a five-story pagoda, vermillion shrines, stone passageways, a black belly, the ceremonial gates called torii, and other extravagant structures.

A legion of artists and craftsmen embellished it all with intricate designs, bright paint (mostly red) and 2,489 sheets of gold leaf. They sculpted and carved, painted and gilded innumerable gates, eaves, pillars and torii with a phantasmagoria from myth and legend in cartoon-like panels. Flowers, birds, men and lions, bizarre elephants and mythical dragons cover walls, ceilings, roofs in an architectural mix that reveals the playful imagination of so many 17th-century Japanese.

The famous monkey trio "See-Hear-Speak No Evil" decorates the sacred stable; a carved sleeping cat guards the entrance to the 200 stone steps leading to the shogun's tomb; a dragon painted on the ceiling of the temple of Medicine will grow if visitors tap their hands sharply beneath it. The sacred palanquin house, the sacred dance stage, an incense hall (above the shrine office), and a treasury are all splashed with the colorful, detailed style of the late Momoyama period, which closed the 16th century.

The most famous — and ostentatious — structure is the two-story Yonezono, the Gate of Sunlight, which is completely covered with painted carvings. An estimated eight million tourists a year march through the precincts to gaze at these treasures and relics from the Edo, or Tokugawa, period, which followed the Momoyama and lasted until 1867.

Ieyasu Tokugawa ruled Japan from 1603 to his death in 1616 through his 279 *deputy* lords. A year after his death the emperor affirmed the shogun with the title "Great Eastern Manifestation of Buddha Resplendent," and his ashes were moved to Nikko. It was Tokugawa whom James Clavell portrayed in his best-selling novel "Shogun" as a worthy antagonist of the hero, a character based on William Adams, an English shipwreck pilot who landed in Japan in 1600 and became a protégé of the shogun.

The avowed approach to Toshogu Shrine is lined with thousands of Japanese cedar trees, planted in 1625 by a *deputy* who could afford a more expensive gift. The cedars stand against the growing austerity common in Japanese aesthetics, but once inside the complex, all ideas of simplicity and restraint vanish. The Tokugawas inspired luxury gifts from their vassals, and the shogun's palaces and the government of the Netherlands — the only foreign consulate allowed

to remain in Japan and trade with it when the third Tokugawa shogun closed the country to the West.

Overwhelmed by lavishness, one can only repeat the Japanese adage "Never say *kelko*" — "magnificent" — "until you've seen Nikko" — and look for something natural for the eyes to feast on. Fortunately, the shrine is built at the edge of Nikko National Park, a wonderland of mountains, streams and waterfalls, gorges, and peaceful Lake Chuzenji, formed by the volcanic eruption of Mount Naustai.

The second-highest mountain in the park, Naustai is thickly wooded all the way to the top; it takes about five hours to climb. A ride on the lake by paddleboat is less time-consuming, as is a hike to Kegon Falls, a 99-meter cascade that once attracted many love-suicides. It still appeals to religious devotees who believe standing under its frigid, beating waters will purify them.

A 10-minute walk from the shrine is Tokyo University's Botanical Gardens, an unmeasured spread of 10 hectares (25 acres) along the Dajima River. With clearly marked plants from alpine and temperate zones in a semi-wild garden, and glimpses of stone bridges lining the river bank, the arboretum is a perfect, almost solitary place for a picnic. Few travelers know about it because it is not promoted as a tourist attraction. There are no English-language signs, but near the gardens is the Nikko Museum, which is publicized for its displays of local flora and fauna.

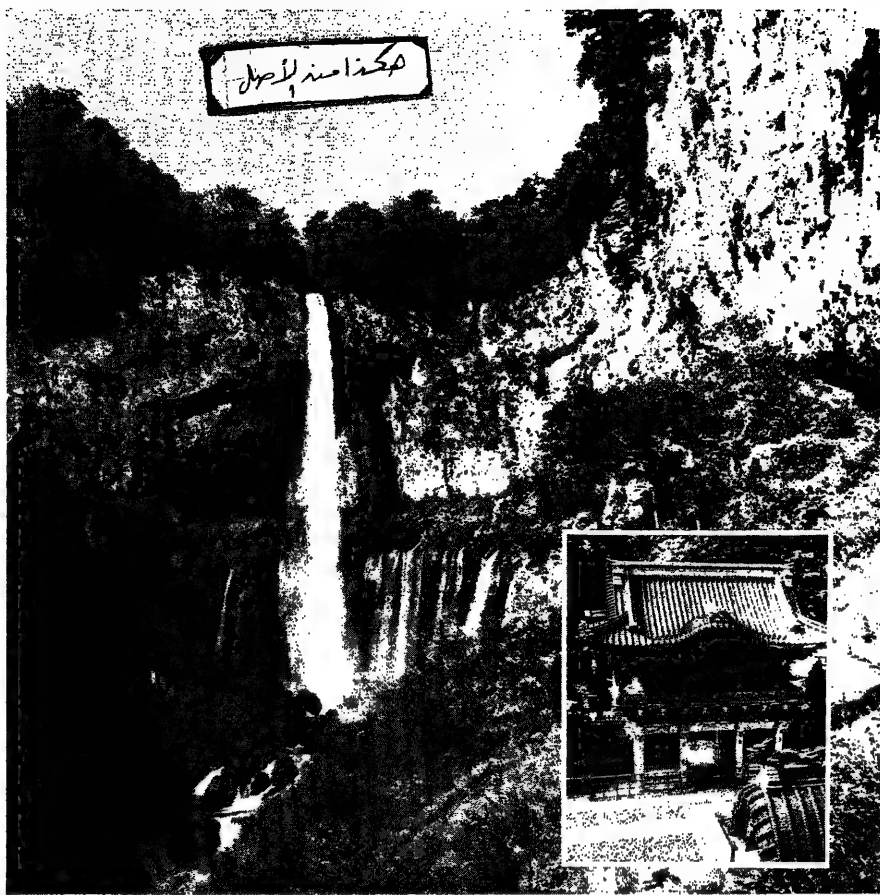
The Nikko Museum is better known as the former summer villa of Emperor Taisho (reigned 1912-26), father of Emperor Hirohito. In 1898 the villa was moved from Tokyo to this lush setting. There are three floors of well-proportioned rooms looking out on the grounds. A Western influence is evident in the royal toilet room, in which an early 20th-century commode sits on a *tatami* mat, combining, as the guide implies, the best comforts of both worlds.

Among the other delights of Nikko are delicious river trout, *wasu*, and carving mountain roads known as the Tobuzaka Driveaway, comparable in hairpin curves to those of Colorado's Rockies.

A new addition to a Nikko trip is a commercial theme park, Edo Village, which purports to take visitors back to the Edo Period. In a small group of houses, shops and restaurants, costumed performers and telescopes try to suggest what it was like to live in a Japanese village in the 17th to 19th centuries. The acrobatics of young entertainers may amuse the children and intrigue newcomers to Japan, but a stroll through old neighborhoods and back streets in any major city will impart a more genuine atmosphere.

Many day tours from Tokyo to Nikko are offered through hotels and travel agents. If one wants to go solo, however, it is cheaper and not too difficult. Take a morning train from Tokyo's Asakusa-Tokyo Station or from the Japanese National Railways Ueno station. The trip takes about two hours and costs about \$12 one way. In Nikko, taxis and youth hotels abound.

Christine Chapman is a Tokyo-based journalist.



The Kegon Falls near Nikko, a 99-meter cascade that once attracted many love-suicides. Religious pilgrims believe that standing under its frigid, beating waters will purify them. Inset, the Toshogu shrine itself.

Ghent's Historic Walks

by Sue Armstrong

GHENT, Belgium — I sat scribbling post cards to my kids against the wall of the 12th-century castle windows, the sight of two dark holes above the gateway. These were used by the castle's early occupants to pour boiling pitch on visitors who didn't like the look of Oppie. In the old fish market, Ghent's people used to gather in the Middle Ages to watch the public hanging or beheading of criminals, or the slow boiling in oil of dealers who forged money.

It's a harsh place, Ghent, with a harsh history and harsh people, said my guide grimly. "If the people set their minds on something, it didn't matter how much it cost in blood or money to get it."

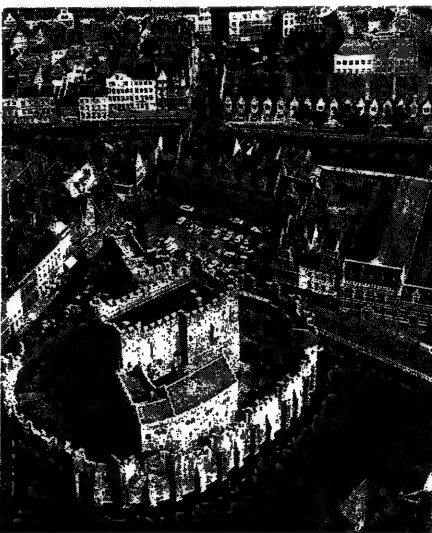
On the bright, cloudless day of my visit, though, Ghent seemed anything but harsh. It is a delightful city. Built at the confluence of the rivers Lys and Scheldt, it was at the crossroads of trade routes in the Middle Ages, and grew to be the largest but second-most important city in northern Europe, after Paris. Many different influences have left their mark on it, and every style of architecture, from Romanesque to Art Nouveau, can be seen here today.

Though much of the city is very old, cobble and quaint, Ghent is no dusty monument to a colorful past. The old buildings, scrupulously restored, serve modern purposes well. Thus the house of a rich merchant dating from the 15th century now a music school. As I gazed up at the tower and at the private chapel, someone was practicing the trumpet, and the tinkling of a piano filtered through an open window. Nearby, the guildhouse of the crossbow archers, built in 1469, is now a hotel. St. Josiah, Mary of Burgundy laid the first stone in the courtyard where modern residents park their cars.

These two buildings stand on what is known, incredibly, as "The Mountain." Apparently in flat, flat Flanders, which was notoriously boggy in the Middle Ages, a patch of land that stood 13 meters above sea level was worthy of note.

Many of Ghent's old buildings have their histories written all over them. A crest bearing three tools used for sheep shearing above the door of a Romanesque house indicates that it was the home of a wool merchant. (Ghent's fortunes were founded on textiles, which remain an important industry.) In the 12th century, when practically no one could read, pictures were more useful than names on the door.

Other buildings give no clue to their history. The old stone meat market by the former port, for instance, was a center of restrictive trading and the focus of the peasants' resentment for some four centuries. Right up to the late 1800s the only people allowed to slaughter livestock, even for private parties, were official butchers who guarded their privileges jealously and who set meat prices. Near the meat market are small houses



Ghent: many influences have left their mark.

where the very poor could buy the bowels of slaughtered animals — all they could afford.

The butchers, too, had a private chapel (in the slaughterhouse itself). It is one of the oldest oil paintings in Europe — a 15th-century nativity scene by Naber Martins. It can be seen only during the Ghent Festival in July.

Farther along the harborfront stand several old guildhouses, now occupied by banks, shops, cafes. There is the grain measurer's house built in the late 14th, and a more ornate headquarters built two centuries later as the grain measurers' prestige rose in the heyday of the port. There is the guildhouse of the and-re boatmen (who could operate only on the canals), and the guildhouse of the free boatmen (who operated on the rivers, and who forced trespassers from the canals to forfeit their cargoes). And sandwiched between its showy neighbors is what must be the tiniest sliver of building anywhere: This was the tax collector's house, and perhaps its mean proportions say something about the man who lived in it.

The best way to see Ghent is on foot, because you can please yourself as to where you go and what you linger over. Recently I discovered an eerie corner of the city near the castle, where artists' dwellings from the Middle Ages, long deserted and dangerously decayed, are just beginning to be saved. Already a few arty-looking restaurants and

bars have moved in amid the rubble and dust of the renovations.

For those who do not like walking there are horse-drawn carriages, but most of the coachesmen trundling around the circuit look frozen-faced with boredom. Alternatively, there are boats that offer glimpses of the more private side of Ghent — leafy gardens backing onto the water, washing hanging on the line, an open window onto someone's living room, a family of ducks bobbing in the boat's wake.

Not all Ghent's pleasures are outdoors. It has a wide variety of restaurants and bars, the more dingy and noisy of which are obviously colonized by the university students. Not surprisingly, fish is a local specialty. Instead of a dish of peanuts with a drink, you are more likely to be given a collection of cookies, with a pin to pluck them out.

The city has an exotic botanical garden with greenhouses, and 15 museums and art galleries to keep visitors occupied whatever the weather. What is arguably the finest painting in Ghent is not in a museum, however, but in the Cathedral of St. Bavo: Van Eyck's magnificent polyptych "The Adoration of the Lamb" (in French, "The Mystic Lamb") in which, after centuries of vicissitudes, in the chapel for which it was painted in 1432.

Sue Armstrong is a Scottish journalist based in Brussels.

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	Vol	High	Low	Last	Ch.
ALR (PFI)	12216	10	9 1/2	9 3/4	-1/4
MONROE	9182	11	10	10 1/2	-1/2
MONROE	7319	6 1/2	6 1/4	6 1/2	-1/4
WELCH	6998	6	5 3/4	5 3/4	-1/4
WELCH	5241	10 1/2	10	10 1/2	-1/4
1st Nat	5234	25 1/2	25	25 1/2	-1/4
Impress	4270	9 1/2	9	9 1/2	-1/4
Unicom	4102	9 1/2	9	9 1/2	-1/4
AccuPoint	4008	7	6 3/4	6 3/4	-1/4
BAT	3547	6 1/2	6	6 1/2	-1/4
Ten Air	2788	37 1/2	36 1/2	37 1/2	-1/4
1st Nat	1949	15 1/2	15	15 1/2	-1/4
Conoco	2170	2 1/2	2	2 1/2	-1/4
Unicom	2170	2 1/2	2	2 1/2	-1/4
Ch/Mod	2002	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/2	-1/4

AMEX Stock Index		
High	Low	Close
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Portugal: A Step Forward

Recovery and Growth

Bumper Economic Harvest Follows the Lean Years

The central strategy is to get investment to modernize and expand outmoded industries.

By Peter Wise

LISBON — Prime Minister Aníbal Cavaco Silva won office last autumn with perfect timing to reap a bumper economic harvest. Falling oil prices, European Community funds and a weaker dollar have combined to ensure Portugal a season of plenty after three barren years of recession. Laying store for the future has become the main concern of a government whose predecessors struggled to make ends meet.

Portugal will save at least \$10 on each of the 54 million barrels of oil it imports this year. A further \$500,000 is expected in aid from the European Community to its poorest member. This extra income alone amounts to 4 percent of gross national product. In a country that imports more than half its food, most of its raw materials and 90 percent of its energy, the decline of the dollar will multiply the savings.

After a prolonged crisis, the minority Social Democratic government can offer the Portuguese unparalleled bounty as the economy surges forward at one of the fastest growth rates in Europe. Finance Minister Miguel Caudine forecasts 4 percent GNP growth this year compared with 2.5 percent in 1985. He said inflation, having soared above 20 percent for almost a decade, will plummet to 12 percent in 1986 and next year will increase by about 5 percent after three years of falling living standards.

"You don't really need a government to bring about that sort of recovery in the present circumstances, the problem is making it last," said Vítor Costa, who last stepped down as governor of the Bank of Portugal to contest for the leadership of the opposition Socialist Party.

The party, which had led a coalition with the Social Democrats until parliamentary elections last October, claims credit for turning the economy around with an austerity drive that lost votes for the Socialists but averted the threat of national bankruptcy.

Faced with a 1982 current account deficit of \$3.3 billion and a foreign debt climbing above \$14 billion, the govern-



Former Prime Minister Mario Soares is now Portugal's president.

ment of then Prime Minister Mario Soares enlisted the support of the International Monetary Fund for a program of drastic restraint.

The restrictions inflicted hardships on workers but achieved success with external accounts, delivering a current account surplus of \$300 million in 1985. At the central bank, Mr. Costa won the confidence of foreign bankers by refinancing the public deficit. Mr. Soares and his ministers negotiated EC entry, which took effect in January.

The Social Democrats acknowledge the favorable legacy. But they blame the Soares government for applying shock therapy too harshly and too long, and then failing in its attempt to revive the economy.

"Tightening the belt is easy," said a Finance Ministry official, Carlos Tavares da Silva, "but when the economic

outlook began to brighten in 1985, our predecessors didn't know how to stimulate the confidence needed for a recovery."

Mr. Cavaco Silva has set himself the ambitious aim of freeing Portugal from the vicious circle of uncontrolled expansion followed by deep recession that has beset the economy since the upheaval of the 1974 revolution. He believes the key to sustained growth lies in changing the focus of economic policy from controlling credit and demand to encouraging productive investment and fighting inflation.

"Too much control over the past few years led to an excessive reduction of our external deficits and an unacceptable lowering of living standards without solving the basic structural problems," the prime minister said.

His government has made rallying investment to modernize and expand outmoded industries its central strategy for meeting the challenge of EC competition, lessening dependence on imports and reducing vulnerability to external economic fluctuations.

"The goal is growth through investment not through consumption," said a government official.

Gradual, painstaking expansion is seen as the only remedy to the social ills that took hold with the crisis, from the months of pay arrears inflicted on tens of thousands of industrial workers to the poverty of backward rural areas where farming methods have changed little over the past century.

Unemployment, currently at 11 percent, threatens to rise. The EC representative in Lisbon, Theo Hastings, said a crucial challenge was to create jobs and provide adequate welfare for workers laid off as industries shape up to tougher competition and farm laborers are encouraged to leave the land. More than a quarter of the Portuguese work force is employed in agriculture, most of them over the age of 50, but production is drastically below EC levels.

To stimulate growth, the government made a priority of dispelling the pessimism that has discouraged investors. The prime minister fired enthusiasm with a program promising to discipline public spending, breathe new life into capital markets, ease rigid labor laws and lighten a stifling bureaucracy.

Above all, he pledged to re-establish private enterprise as the driving force behind the economy and streamline a giant public sector that has proved an increasingly debilitating drain on resources.

To encourage the Portuguese to invest rather than spend their growing earnings, the government is introducing incentives to capital-market trading and house buying and for creating more attractive outlets for savings than the traditional bank deposit. Interest rates have been cut by 8 percentage points over the past 12 months. The expected result is a sharp rise in capital investment, which fell 30 percent from 1983 to 1985.

But the recovery is gathering momentum more slowly than forecast. Loan rates remain high in real terms — around 12.5 percent on long-term credit — while the prospect of further cuts has encouraged some investors to delay. A budget battle in which the opposition forced the government to lower income tax and food prices indicated the uphill struggle that the minority Social Democrats face to get reforms through parliament.

EC funds are being poured into improving the country's rudimentary infrastructure before the focus is shifted to production incentives. EC entry has not produced an aggressive search for new markets in Europe, already Por-

Continued on page 14

IN THE NEWS

June 12, 1985: Lisbon Signs Treaty of Accession

a ceremony at a 16th-century monastery commemorating Portugal's voyages of discovery, Lisbon formally signs the treaty of accession to become the 11th member of the European Community.

June 13, 1985: Coalition led by Soares Collapses

he Socialist-led coalition of Prime Minister Mario Soares collapses after its minority Social Democratic partners balk out in a row over the pace of nation-reforms.

Oct. 6, 1985: Vote Brings Social Democrats to Power

central elections bring a minority Social Democratic government, with only 30 percent of the vote, to power and mark the debut of a new grouping, the democratic Renewal Party, which has nearly 18 percent of the vote.

Jan. 1: Portugal Becomes Official Member of EC

Portugal, along with Spain, enters the European Community, opening the door to the transformation of Western Europe's poorest nation.

Feb. 16: Soares Wins Presidential Election

r. Soares narrowly beats Diogo Amalal, a Christian Democrat, in the presidential runoff election, becoming the first elected civilian president nearly 60 years.

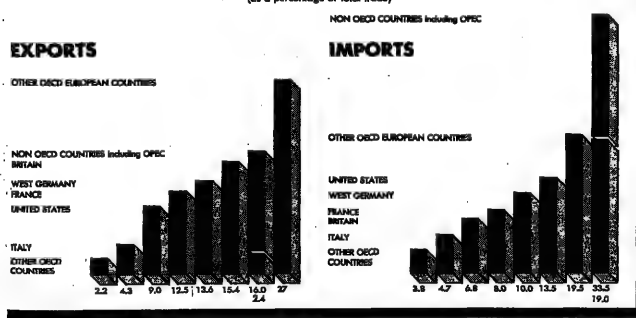
May 12: 600th Anniversary of the Treaty of Windsor

celebrations are held in London and soon to mark the 600th anniversary of a world's oldest alliance. The Treaty of Windsor was signed May 2, 1386, by King John I of Portugal and Richard of Britain.

EC Membership

PORTUGAL'S TRADING PARTNERS

(as a percentage of total trade)



Source: OECD

Access to Aid Spurs New Projects

By Steven J. Dryden

BRUSSELS — Portugal has kept a relatively low profile during its first months of membership in the European Community, but this has not meant that Lisbon has been inactive. For Portugal, which has lagged behind its rosy neighbor in economic development, one of the more important benefits of joining the EC is access to community aid.

EC Commission officials have been general-pressed by the ability of the Portuguese government to put forward well-planned projects for aid. Last month, the commission proved 215 million European Community units (about \$207 million) in social aid funds Portugal to be used for such activities as training unemployed youths.

In another category, regional development aid for disadvantaged areas, Portugal has so received 290 million ECUs — more than Spain.

"The Portuguese are on the ball," said one EC diplomat. "They have been planning for access for a long time."

The initial regional aid is to be used for improvements in the transport, water supply and electricity infrastructure, and is divided into two installments. The first will be used for projects like the completion of the main Bon-Oporto highway, while the second will be spent on upgrading secondary roads and sewerage systems.

Portugal, however, will not be eligible for regional aid to industries until the government updates a national plan for regional assistance and has it approved by the EC Commission. Officials say they have been told by the Portuguese government that the plan is in the final stages of discussion.

The officials expect that the plan will include the Lisbon district as a region eligible for aid, but they are uncertain whether that will be approved by the community's competition authorities. If the Lisbon area were to be included, the plan would make the entire country eligible for aid, a situation that could be judged too advantageous for Portugal regarding its economic problems.

The community's agricultural budget is an important source of funds for Portugal. The aid is intended to help farmers become competitive with other EC states during the first years of membership, when Portugal will still be protected from EC agriculture exports by transition measures.

Portugal's record of participation in the farm aid program is mixed, commission officials said. Some of these officials said it was their impression that agriculture is not among the top priorities of the government, but they also blamed the situation on the unresponsiveness of local authorities.

Portugal is eligible to receive 70 million ECUs annually for the next 10 years to improve irrigation systems, carry out agricultural research, upgrade its livestock and other tasks of modernization. So far, only one project, relating to irrigation, has been submitted to the commission for approval.

But in another category, aid to improve the processing and marketing of Portugal's farm products, Lisbon has about 130 projects awaiting approval by the commission.

EC officials who have studied the Portuguese agricultural scene say the country should boost its export production of early fruits like strawberries and cherries. They say the climate is also good for growing flowers, another high-value product, but that it will take time for the Portuguese to develop the facilities necessary for efficient commercialization.

In the wine sector, where the EC as a whole

has a huge surplus, the commission wants to improve the methods of cultivation and the quality of output, while it possible reducing somewhat the quantity. Officials have suggested that 37,000 acres (about 15,000 hectares) of vineyards be phased out of production over a 10-year period.

The commission also plans to offer financial incentives to landowners who participate in the restructuring of the vineyards. The officials would like to see the current patchwork style of land ownership transformed by a more rational form of organization in which holdings would be consolidated.

Portugal's diplomats in Brussels, who are charged with keeping track of these complicated commission programs and proposals, are "stretched pretty thin," according to one EC official.

"There aren't many of them," the official said. "Sometimes their staff is empty during meetings at the Council of Ministers building," he said.

Portugal has only one commissioner, Antonio Cardoso e Cunha, but he has been put in charge of the EC's fisheries policy, one of the most sensitive subjects for his country.

Since he joined the commission in January, Mr. Cardoso has met with the fishing ministers of the member states and visited centers of the community fishing industry in order to familiarize himself with the EC's fishing problems.

Mr. Cardoso is overseeing the preparation by the commission of a major review of the EC's Common Fisheries Policy, focusing on ways of ensuring that limits on catch sizes are respected.

STEVEN J. DRYDEN writes for the International Herald Tribune and The Washington Post.



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Restoring Stability ■ Equal Rights

For Cavaco Silva,
A Thankless Job

PARIS — A large dose of good fortune, some deft politicking, a divided opposition and major economic problems are helping the current Portuguese government ride out its financially shaky position.

Thursday night, the minority Social Democratic government faced its first big test — a parliamentary confidence vote after its failure to push through a key reform of rigid labor law. Before this crisis, the prospects for the government's medium-term survival were considered good.

Nevertheless, Anibal Cavaco Silva, 46, the university economics professor who is now prime minister, has a thankless job. He must undertake the tricky but primary task of leading the country to absorb large amounts of aid and benefits from the European Community.

In Brussels, the red and green Portuguese flag that flutters in the limbo outside EC headquarters represents a dilemma for Portugal. It was hoisted on Jan. 1, along with that of Spain's, as the two Iberian nations finally aimed assistance to the European community after years of effort.

Controlling and steering Portugal after its 1974 revolution was not easy, contributing to the setbacks that delayed EC membership until 1984.

Lisbon overcame an identity crisis, emerging from its role as a major special power to that of a minor European state, made a belated conversion from a colonialist dominated economy, absorbed political and economic upheavals, and began the process of ending the poverty-ridden despair of its people.

Entry into the EC means a new law for Lisbon, whose government is determined to show its merit. Its leader, Mr. Cavaco Silva, is well chosen for the task. While his Social Democratic Party has only 35 of the 250 seats in the house — 30 percent of the total vote — and was elected in October on a liberalization program of fiscal aid, he has a strong card in his favor.

He is a highly competent technocrat with a flair for politics. He impresses both supporters and opponents with his firm approach to his central bank governor, Victor Constâncio. A technocrat and Socialist at heart, he has made clear that he tends to break with the unhealthy habit that has festered in Portuguese politics since the removal of the rightist dictatorship by a military coup in 1974.

These have resulted in instability, corruption by officials and increasing electoral frustration over unfulfilled promises made by post-revolutionary utopians.

Mr. Cavaco Silva's job is not eased by the political framework. In the parliamentary elections in October and the presidential elections in February, he failed to re-elect the successful rightist majority coalition formed in 1976 by his mentor and inspirer, the late Social Democratic prime minister, Francisco Sá Carneiro.

As a result, Portugal, like France, is experimenting with power-sharing — called "cohabitation" by the French — where the right-of-center government's actions are supervised by a Socialist president.

The umpire, former Prime Minister Mário Soares, is an anti-Communist and a social democrat, experienced political fighter and father of Portuguese democracy. Now at the peak of a long, successful career, he is well-placed to call good will and influence through his international reputation as Iberian elder statesman.

When he took office in March, he made clear that he would not rock the boat, encouraging the prime minister to get on with his declared wish to manage the nation.

Early indicators are positive. The economy, rescued from near disaster by the outgoing Socialist-led coalition, is soundly placed for the 3-percent growth planned this year. Declining world oil prices and a falling dollar have brought a remarkable drop in inflation and are reducing trade deficits.

Investor confidence, a more ephemeral factor to measure, may also be creeping back, although businessmen still complain of inflexible labor laws, unfair taxation and burdensome bureaucracy. All problems that have been around for years and that the government is planning to change.

Mr. Cavaco Silva has ranged against him a divided political opposition.

The Socialists, who polled only 21 percent in October, are regrouping and reorganizing as they prepare for a historic leadership change. Mr. Soares, who has controlled and led the party since its formation in 1973, is to be replaced at this month's party congress, probably by the former central bank governor, Victor Constâncio. A technocrat and Socialist at heart, he will need time to consolidate his power base.

This breathing space will make survival easier for Mr. Cavaco Silva's government.

His arrival on the scene, the Democratic Renewal Party, is a disparate, ideologically ill-defined



Anibal Cavaco Silva

but basically left-of-center group. It was formed as a political vehicle for outgoing President António Ramalho Eanes. He was initially guardedly about its usefulness but has now reluctantly assumed the party leadership. It remains to be seen whether it can consolidate the nearly 18 percent it received last October, mainly in the form of protest ballots from Socialists.

There have been signs that these same Socialists regret their vote and are ready to return to the fold.

The tiny rightist Christian Democracy Party, whose vote fell below the 10 percent level, is reassessing its position and may eventually amalgamate with the Social Democrats.

Mr. Cavaco Silva preaches a liberal, modern message that has struck a powerful chord among the younger generation in politics and business.

He asks a nation burdened with centuries of self-doubt, indecision and self-alienation to believe in itself and work to transform it from the poorest and least-developed country in Western Europe into a modern EC state.

If he can last, this approach could bring important changes. For example, Mr. Cavaco Silva told representatives of Portuguese emigrants in London recently that he did not need their remittances — the country's coffers are well-filled — but rather their capital and skills. He urged them to return to Portugal to invest, create jobs and build up the country.

One-third of Portugal's 10 million population lives abroad because there are not enough jobs at home.

The government believes that new politics, new policies and a new generation of leaders and entrepreneurs are needed to meet the challenges of EC membership and create wealth.

Ken Pottinger

Equality a Fragile Victory for Women

By Jill Jolliffe

LISBON — Of all the changes the 1974 revolution brought to Portugal, among the most dramatic were those concerning the status of women.

The constitution framed by the Salazar dictatorship in 1933 had declared that all citizens were equal before the law "except for women, the differences resulting from their nature or from the interest of the family." The husband was legal head of the household, with sole rights over the education of children, and a woman who left home could be forced to return.

It was in the twilight years of the dictatorship that three women writers — Maria Teresa Eiró, Maria Isabel Barreno and Maria Velho da Costa — published a book focusing attention on the hidden world of Portuguese women, touching on themes of incest, rape, abortion and lesbianism.

The "three Marias" were indicted on charges of offending public morality, and their book was seized. When the revolution occurred soon after, their infancy became fame.

The revolution brought profound legal changes, including a new constitution that abolished the notion of head of family, guaranteed women complete equality within marriage and access to equal work. These were the formal changes, but they were also reflected in new social customs — tens of thousands of women joined the work force and were brought into a new range of activities.

Before 1974, for example, few women drove cars. Today, although there are still far fewer women drivers, the ratio of men to women drivers is roughly equal to that in other West European countries.

In 1984 after a prolonged debate, democratic and the trials of two women on abortion charges, the Assembly finally approved a law decriminalizing abortion in certain cases, against fierce opposition from the Roman Catholic Church.

In the arts, sports and liberal professions, women asserted themselves: the paintings of Paula Rego and the recordings of Maria João Pires, a concert pianist, are prized internationally, and a sparrow-like woman from northern Portugal named Rosa Mota brought prestige to Portugal when she came in third in the 1984 Olympic women's marathon.

"When I first ran in the streets of Oporto," she recalls, "men insisted on telling me to get back to the kitchen."

The talent of a young writer named Lúcia Jorge is approached with humility by the country's best and most senior writers, although she has not yet been published outside of Portugal.

There are two ways of looking at women in Portuguese history.

In one view, women are stifled by a culture that is Marian Catholic with an Islamic influence, the Moors having been expelled from Portugal only in the 15th century.

In remote country villages, the old men who sit at dusk in the town square, no



Many women have entered the work force since 1974; they now make up 49 percent of farm workers.

women in view, are a reminder that one could as easily be in the Maghreb as in Europe.

In that scheme of things, Portuguese women have an ingrained cultural handicap that makes true liberation remote, despite official progress.

In a recent survey by the Commission on the Status of Women, 34 percent of people interviewed in northern Portugal said a woman should accept being beaten by her husband, 27 percent said she should fight back, while only 15 percent believed she should leave home and 18 percent recommended police complaints.

These figures suggest that Portugal still has to overcome medieval ideas of male authority before it can begin on 20th-century problems.

The historic view of women in Portuguese history argues that many social structures stem from an ancient and proud freedom enjoyed by Portuguese women, which has been degraded.

Feminist revisionists point to figures like Maria Pires, the 16th-century revolutionary, Joana de Albuquerque, the 16th-century painter who matched Dürer in the richness of her still life, and Florbela da Raposa, the modern poet, to show that Portuguese women have been more than their own people than their European counterparts.

Detailed arguments are built to show that Portuguese history is patriarchal rather than patriarchal, and that recent history has distorted the evidence.

These theories were tested in the recent presidential campaign in which Maria de Lurdes Pintasilgo ran as an independent. She had been nominated to be prime minister briefly in 1979.

Calling for greater participation in political life, especially for women, she appealed to the women's vote. Communist, Socialist and even conservative women argued with their husbands over the issue. The Communist Party mounted a counter-campaign, in which a leading woman deputy stated that as a woman she, too, had

been tempted to vote for Miss Pintasilgo until she realized it was an "irrational" choice.

There were, of course, many other issues at stake, but when the results came in, Miss Pintasilgo polled a mere 7 percent of the vote.

JILL JOLLIFFE is an Australian freelance journalist based in Lisbon since 1978. She is a regular contributor to *The Guardian* and *The Sunday Times*.

Disadvantaged at Work

Women make up 40 percent of the working population, one of the highest rates of female employment in Western Europe. In 1950, only 26.3 percent were women.

The jobs rate for women is 15.3 percent, compared to 7.5 percent for men.

Women represent 49 percent of farm workers, 47.2 percent of office workers, and 50.6 percent of the scientific and liberal professions. However, only 15.3 percent are executives.

Although the number of women in public life is increasing in most areas, it is diminishing in politics. In the 1983 parliamentary elections, 18 women were elected

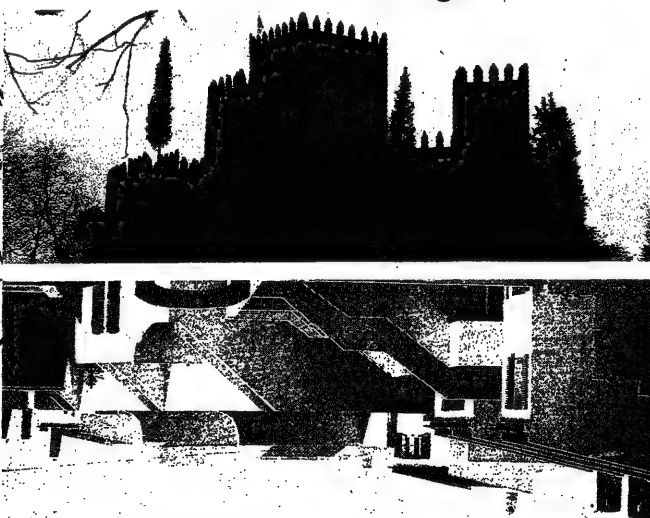
out of 250 deputies. In elections in October 1983, only 15 were elected, and when Portugal nominated its deputies for the European Parliament this year, 14 were male. Only one of the current 14 cabinet ministers, Leonor Boleza, the minister for health, is a woman.

Seventy-one percent of women farm workers work on family plots and are unpaid. Of the men working in agriculture, 53.4 percent are registered as self-employed, but only 12.2 percent in this category are women.

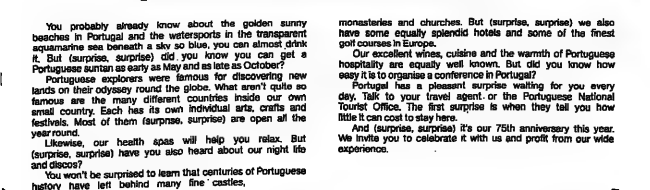
—From figures supplied by the Commission on the Status of Women.

Jill Jolliffe

one view of Portugal



another view of Portugal



You probably already know about the golden sunny beaches in Portugal and the watersports in the transparent turquoise sea beneath a sky so blue, you can almost drink it. But (surprise, surprise) did you know you can get a Portuguese suntan as early as May and as late as October?

Portuguese explorers were famous for discovering new lands on their odyssey round the globe. What aren't quite so famous are the many different countries inside our own small country. Each has its own individual arts, crafts and festivals. Most of them (surprise, surprise) are open all the year round.

However, our health spas will help you relax. But (surprise, surprise) have you also heard about our night life and disco?

You won't be surprised to learn that centuries of Portuguese history have left behind many fine castles.

monasteries and churches. But (surprise, surprise) we also have some equally splendid hotels and some of the finest golf courses in Europe.

Our excellent wines, cuisine and the warmth of Portuguese hospitality are equally well known. But did you know how easy it is to organize a conference in Portugal?

Portugal has a pleasant surprise waiting for you every day. That is your travel agent or the Portuguese National Tourist Office. The first surprise is when they tell you how little it can cost to stay here.

And (surprise, surprise) it's our 75th anniversary this year. We invite you to celebrate it with us and profit from our wide experience.

portugal
surprise, surprise, it's Portugal

Portuguese National Tourist Board

NAVIGATOR CLASS

Top Executive

Our best ever



Table service on long-haul flights

Now for the business traveller who demands the best — a new service designed especially for you. A new kind of personalized service. We call it our Navigator Class... to the highest international standards of service we added our own unique brand of hospitality... in our famous Portuguese tradition.

TAP Air Portugal Navigator Class. We lead the way. Consult your Travel Agent or TAP Air Portugal.

Check-in
Private check-in.
A special
CHECK IN

30 Kg
of baggage...
Priority at
departure
and arrival

Special armchair
A "rooster" seat for
greater comfort
on TAPstar 500

Bar free
Be our guest

Music/Cinema
Electronic headphones
— seat back and relax
*On long-haul flights

TAP
AIR
PORTUGAL

Thursday's NYSE Closing

Tables reflect the nationwide prices as in the closing on West Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

(Continued from Page 12)

Some airports the girl not to enter you out on the want a schedule for your car and the spray "Time" comes back just punch

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NYSE High-Lows

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Thursday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

12 Month	Low	High	Open	Close	Change
AD	1.10	1.15	1.12	1.14	0.02
ADP	1.10	1.15	1.12	1.14	0.02
ADP	1.10	1.15	1.12	1.14	0.02
ADP	1.10	1.15	1.12	1.14	0.02
ADP	1.10	1.15	1.12	1.14	0.02

Floating-Rate Notes

Issuer/Note	Current Yield	Rate	Amount
ADP	11.50	11.50	100.00
ADP	11.50	11.50	100.00
ADP	11.50	11.50	100.00
ADP	11.50	11.50	100.00
ADP	11.50	11.50	100.00

ITALFORTUNE INTERNATIONAL FUND SICAV

R.C. Luxembourg B - 8735

Notice is hereby given that by a resolution taken at an extraordinary shareholders meeting held on April 22nd, 1986 the company has adopted the structure of a "société d'investissement à capital variable (SICAV)" according to the Luxembourg law of August 25, 1983 on collective investment undertakings, and has amended its articles of incorporation accordingly.

From June 16, 1986, the repurchase price of the Fund's shares is equivalent to the applicable net asset value under deduction of a repurchase charge of 1% in favor of the Fund.

The amended articles and the new prospectus are available at the company's registered office at 2, boulevard Royal, Luxembourg and at the secretary office at 6, Via Vigna, Milano.

The bearer share certificates will be exchanged into shares of the SICAV coupon no. 1 attached, starting from June 30, 1986 at a rate of 1 for 1. Share certificates should be submitted, with all the coupons from no. 5 onwards attached, to one of the agent banks listed below.

From July 31, 1986, only the new certificates shall be validly negotiated on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange.

Agent Banks: BANQUE INTERNATIONALE A LUXEMBOURG, 2, boulevard Royal, LUXEMBOURG

BANCA SAN PAOLO - BRESCIA, Corso Martiri della Libertà, 18, BRESCIA (ITALY)

BANCA TOSCANA, Via del Corso, 1, FIRENZE (ITALY)

BANCA DI VALLE CAMONICA, BRESCIA (ITALY)

CREDITO ARTIGIANO, Piazza San Marco, 1, MILANO (ITALY)

The Board of Directors



TOTAL GROUP Compagnie Française des Pétroles in 1985

Annual Shareholders' Meeting of June 20, 1986

The Ordinary General Shareholders' Meeting of TOTAL CFP, held on June 20, 1986 with Mr. François-Xavier ORTOL, Chairman presiding, approved the accounts for 1985. All the resolutions were adopted.

In his address, the Chairman, without wishing to prejudice the consolidated results for the year as a whole, noted that at the first half was concerned, cash flow and economic performance would show a substantial increase. These improved results will only be sufficient however to partially offset stockholding losses. He also noted that if prices were to remain at present levels the greater part of the stockholding losses for 1986 would have been recorded during the first half.

With regard to the second half, results will clearly depend on variations in crude prices, which are as ever an unknown factor. Moreover, it may be hoped that the downstream sector will confirm the recent return to positive margins.

The Chairman went on to stress that the Group possessed the resources and experience not only to confront the oil "crisis-shock" but also, if possible, to use it as a means for further development. It is with a view to increasing this capacity still further that the Company recently decided to effect a capital increase, the results of which have to date been very encouraging.

1985 in brief

- Financial performance: 1985 has seen further recovery despite stockholding losses as a result of the decline in the dollar. The consolidated financial statements at year-end show a cash flow of 7.9 billion francs and net income amounting to 1.6 billion francs. Investments totalled 8 billion francs, of which 5 billion went to exploration, production and development and 1.7 billion to refining and marketing.
- Activities:
 - The year saw:
 - an increase in total lifting (49 billion tons of oil; 5.7 billion m³ of gas);
 - development of the Group's international trading portfolio;
 - expanding results in exploration, notably in France;
 - the merging of the refining and marketing sectors in France;
 - the change of name of COMPAGNIE FRANÇAISE DES PÉTROLES to TOTAL COMPAGNIE FRANÇAISE.

The general meeting extended the term of office of Mr. René GRANIER de LILLAC, Honorary President, as a director of the Company and appointed Mr. Jérôme MONOD a director.

Some figures for 1985 on the Group

Resources (millions of tons)	49.0
Gas (billions of m³)	5.7
Financial data (consolidated, in billions of francs)	
Sales	173.0
• In France	56.0
• Outside France	117.0
Cash flow	7.9
Earnings	1.6
Net investments	8.0
On the parent company (in billions of francs)	
Net income (in billions of francs)	1.6
Dividend per share: 30 F (+ Tax credit of 10 F)	7.5
Date of dividend payment: June 27	

The brochure "TOTAL COMPAGNIE FRANÇAISE DES PÉTROLES IN 1985" can be obtained from the French Liaison Service Diffusion, 5 Rue Michel-Ange, 75781 Paris Cedex 16, France.

Time to go offshore to protect your wealth

The Foreign & Colonial Reserve Asset Fund is the ideal vehicle for the international investor, offering a comprehensive choice of cash, bond and equity funds with good liquidity.

With almost \$60 million already invested in eleven different funds, Foreign & Colonial Reserve Asset Fund Limited is incorporated in Jersey and listed on The London Stock Exchange.

Benefit now from all the advantages of an offshore investment which up to end of May 1986 had outperformed all the relevant indices and has banking and security facilities available in Jersey.

How to proceed: The minimum investment is £5,000 (or currency equivalent). Shares in the Fund can be purchased only on the basis of the current registered prospectus. To receive a copy simply complete and post the coupon.

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Name _____ Address _____ Postcode _____

Foreign & Colonial Management (Jersey) Limited, 14 Mulcaster Street, St. Helier, Jersey, Channel Islands. Prospectus available on request.

12 Month	Low	High	Open	Close	Change
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ADP	1.10	1.15	1.12	1.14	0.02

Voest-Alpine Seeks to Lay Off 2,400

VIENNA — Voest-Alpine, Austria's troubled steel-based group, is seeking talks with labor unions about laying off 2,400 administrative and service employees, said Tuesday.

That number represents 15 percent of the work force in that sector.

Speaking on Austrian radio, Mr. Voest-Alpine said the company was forced because of a sharp drop in orders in the engineering and contracting division of the state-owned group, and in oil engineering.

The reduction would save Voest about 1.6 billion schillings (\$102 million) a year, said Mr. Lewinsky, who took over the loss-ridden Voest in February.

Mr. Lewinsky's appointment is seen by economic analysts as a sign of a radical change in government policy toward Austria's large state sector. Österreichische Industriewerke, the state holding company, has asked Voest's board to submit a restructuring program by the end of August.

Franz Ruhlenthal, chief shop steward at Voest, said at a news

Panel Says Sayered Used Insider Data

STOCKHOLM — The Swedish Bank Inspection Board has accused Sayered of using insider information to reduce administrative staff by 2,400.

A Voest spokesman at the company's headquarters in Linz said in an interview: "The 15 percent is a provisional figure in our talks with the trade union, which are to conclude in August."

The entire managing board of Voest, Austria's flagship enterprise, resigned last November. Losses in 1985, largely due to oil speculation, are estimated at 11.8 billion schillings.

Finnish Shipyards Join To Avoid a Harsh Future

By Juris Kaza
International Herald Tribune

HELSINKI — Finnish shipyards, spared the disastrous financial problems of their counterparts in much of Western Europe, are now moving to restructure and adapt to changing market conditions before change is forced on them.

Of Wartsila AB, one of Europe's few profitable privately owned shipbuilders and one of its largest, recently joined up with a state-owned builder to prevent a likely, if not inevitable, industry shake-out.

The new company, to begin operations on Jan. 1, will be 70 percent owned by Wartsila and 30 percent by Valmet Corp., the engineering and heavy-industry group.

Wartsila has shipyards in Helsinki and Turku, and repair yards in Turku and Kotka, while Valmet has yards in Helsinki and Kotka. Together, they employ 10,000 people, but the parties said the work force would be scaled back to 6,000 during the next few years.

Under the agreement, the companies' paper-production units will be merged and spun off, with Valmet holding 65 percent of the new unit.

Sven Bertin, Wartsila's executive vice president for corporate development, explained the merger as a pre-emptive action hastened by the impact of lower oil prices on the shipyard's crucial business with the Soviet Union.

"There is a tremendously difficult situation in Western markets, and a new situation on the Russian market," Mr. Bertin said. "We have the chance to take the lead in our own hands and to make the adaptation in our own markets rather than to wait for the worst possible situation to press us to do it."

Under their accord, trade between the two countries must be balanced over five years. Since oil makes up about half of Soviet ex-

ports to Finland, when crude-oil prices drop, the Russians must reduce exports to avoid a trade deficit.

Timo Sytyla, an assistant manager of the banking division of Oy Borsen AB, a trading company, said confidence had been buoyed by the remarks of a visiting Soviet trade official, who said that Moscow would not reduce orders to Finnish industry. But Mr. Sytyla cautioned that the Russians were rumored to be driving harder bargains.

"It won't be like the old days when it was all done in a daze of vodka toasts and side trips to shop for video recorders," one foreign analyst said. "The Russians have a different attitude now."

In recent years, an average 25 percent of Wartsila's group sales have been to the Soviet Union. Soviet purchases in shipbuilding have extended this average.

Rauma-Repsola Oy, a smaller Finnish shipbuilder, also is a Soviet supplier.

Even if Soviet orders rise, they would not translate into profits for at least several years.

In 1985, Wartsila sales totaled 5,546 billion marks (\$107.6 billion), down 11.2 percent from 6,242 billion marks the year before. Shipbuilding sales, which normally fluctuate with deliveries, totaled 2,885 billion marks last year, down 24.4 percent from 3,816 billion marks in 1984.

Valmet had group sales last year of 6,088 billion marks, of which shipbuilding accounted for 1,05 billion. It has projected that overall sales will rise to about 7.1 billion marks this year, and 1.4 billion in shipbuilding.

The Valmet-Wartsila deal makes good sense," said Brian Knox, a specialist in Nordic securi-

Ford Takeover of Alfa Said Likely to Succeed

The Associated Press

ROME — Ford Motor Co.'s bid to acquire the Italian car maker, Alfa Romeo SpA, is likely to be approved shortly, an industry official said Thursday.

Romano Prodi, chairman of the state holding company IRI-Finmeccanica, which controls Alfa Romeo, said he was of the Ford takeover bid was more attractive than proposals by Fiat SpA.

Ford, which recently failed to join with Fiat on a joint venture in a European automobile market,

opened takeover talks with Alfa Romeo last month.

The No. 2 U.S. auto manufacturer said the talks should last for two months. Both companies envisaged that Alfa Romeo's Italian identity would be preserved under any agreement, it said.

Fiat, Italy's largest auto maker and private employer, reacted bitterly to the negotiations between the American group and Alfa Romeo and has taken the case into Parliament.

Mr. Prodi said Ford's bid looked more advantageous than Fiat pro-

COMPANY NOTES

Alstom, the French heavy engineering concern, reported that parent company net profit rose slightly to 273 million francs (\$38.4 million) in 1985 from 203 million francs in 1984, but consolidated net profit fell to 426.9 million francs from 466.6 million. Last company results for 1985 were not directly comparable with those for 1984 because of the absorption, retroactive to January 1985, of a former subsidiary, Cie. Electro-Mecanique.

BASF AG, the West German chemical group, estimates that world group sales for the first half of 1986 were \$11.5 billion Deutsche marks (\$8.65 billion) from the year-earlier period, the chairman of a management board said. The chairman, Hans Bern, said the sharp drop of the dollar and the slump in oil prices were the main factors affecting business.

Eastman Kodak Co., which re-entered the 35mm camera market five months ago after a 16-year absence, has introduced two new low-cost cameras in its

VR line that will be made outside the United States. The K40 will be made by Japan's Chion Industries and West Electric, a subsidiary of Matsushita Electric Co. The K60 is being made by W. Haking Enterprises Ltd. of Hong Kong.

Ford Motor Co. agreed in principle to buy 10 percent of Kia Motors Corp., a South Korean auto maker, as part of an arrangement under which Ford will sell Kia's cars in North America. Kia officials said, Mazda Motor Corp., in which Ford holds shares, 25 percent, has an 8-percent stake in Kia.

Hoesch AG, the West German steel group, said it had raised profit so far in 1986 with the help of cheaper energy prices but said the fall of the dollar would have an increasingly negative effect on business in the rest of the year. For full 1986, Hoesch expects to post another "respectable" profit, the chairman of the managing board, Detlev Rohwedder, said.

TENDER

SALE OF COMMERCIAL OFFICE SPACE

LUXURY BUILDING IN DOWNTOWN TORONTO, ONTARIO CORE

A mortgage lender under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain mortgage offers for sale by sealed tender the following property:

38 individual title condominium units needed for commercial use comprising 2 complete floors (including common elements) at 120 Carlton Street, Toronto, Ontario. The building of 15 floors completed in 1984 consists of a residential condominium development of 121 units and a commercial condominium development of 87 units. The 38 square feet with a total area of approximately 40,000 square feet.

The units contain the following features:

- Shared ownership and use of five (5) executive boardrooms, A/V seminar facilities and full-service reception facilities PLUS recreational facilities including indoor swimming pool, squash and racquetball court, exercise room and changing room;
- Ownership of 25 parking spaces;
- 24-hour building security;
- Access to public transportation at the front door.

Conditions of sale are available at the address mentioned below.

Sealed tenders on the facts provided and sent to:

Baker, Cohen, Schneider, Gringarten,
120 Adelaide Street West,
Suite 800,
Toronto, Ontario,
M5H 3V1.

Attention: Bernard Schneider

will be received until 5:00 p.m. (Toronto time), Thursday, July 31st, 1986.

Tenders must be accompanied by a certified cheque payable to Baker, Cohen, Schneider, Gringarten in the amount of \$50,000.

The tender reserves the right to accept or reject any and all tenders. The units will be offered for sale as a whole only and will be subject to a reserve bid by the lender.

The lender is prepared to entertain applications for mortgage financing (up to 75% of the purchase price).

Baker, Cohen, Schneider, Gringarten
120 Adelaide Street West,
Suite 800,
Toronto, Ontario,
M5H 3V1.

Attention: Bernard Schneider,
(416) 965-2211.

International Corporate Trust Company
Of Sint Maarten N.V.
FRONTSTREET 7
P.O. BOX 245
PHILIPSBURG
SINT MAARTEN, NETHERLANDS ANTILLES

CITY CLOCK INTERNATIONAL N.V.

Notice

OF ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS

TO BE HELD ON JULY 25TH, 1986.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT, PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS OF CITY CLOCK INTERNATIONAL N.V. WILL BE HELD AT FRONTSTREET 7, PHILIPSBURG, ST. MAARTEN, NETHERLANDS ANTILLES, ON 25TH OF JULY 1986 AT 2 P.M.

Agenda

- 1) OPENING
- 2) APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
- 3) APPROVAL OF RESOLUTIONS
- 4) INCOMING DOCUMENTS
- 5) APPOINTMENT OF AUDITORS
- 6) OPEN FLOOR

BY ORDER OF THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
INTERNATIONAL CORPORATE TRUST COMPANY
ST. MAARTEN N.V.

GT Berry Japan Fund: a new name for a proven performer.

This month the long-established Berry Pacific Fund Ltd changed its name to the GT Berry Japan Fund Ltd, reflecting the vital role that GT has played in managing the portfolio since the fund was launched in 1970 and the fact that it has been invested solely in Japan since 1981.

Over the years this large and well established fund—some US\$300 million in size—has shown above average performance measured in many currencies. Since launch in 1970 the fund has shown a cumulative appreciation of 1557% in dollar terms and 2468% in sterling terms.

The June 1986 issue of Money Management confirms the fund as the best performing offshore fund investing in Japan over the last 7 years (the longest period reported) in terms of sterling converted offshore funds.

THE VALUE OF A PRESENCE IN TOKYO.

GT has long been a specialist in Japanese investments. Its Tokyo based managers have the kind of local research and market intelligence that is simply not available to fund managers based in the UK.

GT has been monitoring the Japanese economy for the past fifteen years, identifying changing investment trends, and anticipating investment opportunities as these have moved from mass produced goods through electronics and other high quality exports to the forecast upsurge in domestic demand.

THE NEW INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITY IN JAPAN.

With the decline in oil and other commodity prices and the Yen at record levels against the US Dollar, Japanese import costs have been falling rapidly. The Japanese authorities are starting to deregulate the economy and financial system and companies with a strong domestic business base now represent a new and rewarding prospect.

The managers of GT Berry Japan Fund have moved decisively to reposition the portfolio to take advantage of these new trends. They have not responded by creating new funds.

With more than £3 billion under management round the world, GT is one of the UK's largest independent investment groups. In Japan and the Far East alone, GT handles in excess of £1 billion for its clients. With the strength of its local expertise and wealth of experience of the Japanese stock markets GT is strongly placed to ensure that the GT Berry Japan Fund continues to provide a healthy return to the long term investor.

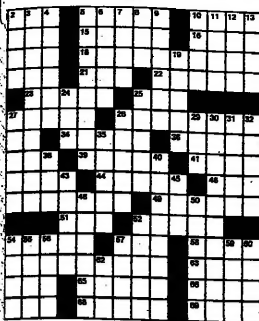
Please send me further details of GT Berry Japan Fund Limited.
To: Julie Fallaize, GT Management Guernsey Ltd,
P.O. Box 366, Hirschel Court, St. Peter Port, Guernsey,
Channel Islands.

Name _____
Address _____

☐ If you are a US citizen please tick the box.
This advertisement does not constitute an offer of shares in the Fund. Applications for shares may only be made on the basis of the current explanatory memorandum of the Fund, which contains full details about the Fund.



GT Berry Japan Fund



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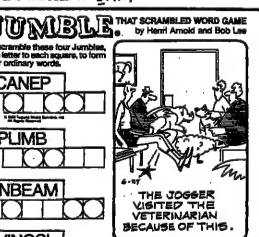
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© New York Times, edited by Eugene Malachuk.



Y MOM'S YELLIN' PRETTY LOUD... EITHER SHE'S BAD TRICKER OR I AM!



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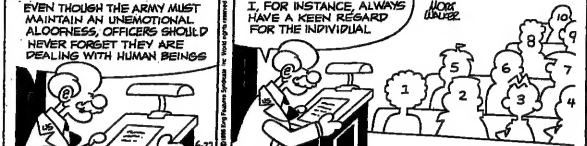
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ANDY CAPP



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



WITH THE A-Q OF West's South, South felt that he should be the declarer, and overruled North's attempts to play in clubs.

Six no-trump was a little high, when he saw the dummy South wished that his partner had passed five no-trumps. However, West's lead of the club ten, an attempt to be passive, was good news in ending, and West was given the club suit, and it suggested that forced to play a heart from the West, who had made a vulner-

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BOOKS

AFGHANISTAN: The Soviet War

By Edward Girardet. 259 pages. \$19.95. St. Martin's Press Inc., 175 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10010.

Reviewed by James Rupert

THE scholars and policy-makers of the time called it "the great game"; the 19th-century struggle between the British and Russian empires to dominate a harsh central Asian land of fiercely independent shepherds and farmers. In 19th-century Afghanistan, it was the British who seemed to have the upper hand. From the frontier of British India, they periodically invaded the Hindu Kush to ensure that Afghan kings performed dutifully their role as buffers, keeping the Russians at a safe distance from the crown's most precious colony.

"Fighting him was good theater," a tribal elder says of the British invader. He speaks in the opening pages of Edward Girardet's book, perhaps placing the past with nostalgia: "We repeated each other. We could look one another in the eye. We had certain rules."

But, in the Afghan guerrilla war against a 20th-century invader, the Soviet Union, Girardet writes, there are no rules. "The Great Game," if it ever truly displayed a sense of fair play, has become a gruesome, pitiless contest of strength, endurance and base survival. For those wondering just what is going on here, there have been few readable books to learn from. Girardet's is the most comprehensive, and perhaps the best, English-language book so far to explain the Afghan war to general readers.

Girardet first reported from Afghanistan three months before the Soviet invasion in 1979, and has been back six times since then for the Christian Science Monitor. Among his firsthand observations of this bloody stalemate are vivid accounts of its brutality. From a 1981 trek through Nuristan, a mountainous eastern province, Girardet writes:

"Long thin waterfalls plunged down narrow gorges, their rising vapors nurturing mist-clozes of ferns, mosses and trees, while dozens of streamlets laid their way across verdant slopes. . . Mines had not occurred to anyone."

Now that the Soviet Union is imposing itself on Afghanistan as the British Empire once seemed — and as James Michener warned in his novel "Caravans" — a book such as Girardet's is essential. Recent American books on Afghanistan have been mostly scholarly — leaving Europeans, particularly the French, to publish general accounts of the war for what seems a more interested public.

Happily, Girardet's balanced and informed assessment of this war seems only a beginning for English-language readers. The British publisher Collins is planning a year-end release of a book by one of the most respected American researchers on current-day Afghanistan, Michael Barry's "Royume d'Inconnus," published in France last year.

James Rupert is a special correspondent for The Washington Post in southern Asia.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

WITH the A-Q of West's South, South felt that he should be the declarer, and overruled North's attempts to play in clubs. Six no-trump was a little high, when he saw the dummy South wished that his partner had passed five no-trumps. However, West's lead of the club ten, an attempt to be passive, was good news in ending, and West was given the club suit, and it suggested that forced to play a heart from the West, who had made a vulner-

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World Stock Markets

Via Agence France-Presse June 26

Closing prices in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Market	Index	Change	Market	Index	Change
Amsterdam	1,200.00	+10.00	London	2,100.00	+20.00
Bombay	1,200.00	+10.00	Paris	1,200.00	+10.00
Buenos Aires	1,200.00	+10.00	Stockholm	1,200.00	+10.00
Calcutta	1,200.00	+10.00	Sydney	1,200.00	+10.00
Canton	1,200.00	+10.00	Tokyo	1,200.00	+10.00
Cebu	1,200.00	+10.00	Zurich	1,200.00	+10.00
Colon	1,200.00	+10.00			
Hankow	1,200.00	+10.00			
Harbin	1,200.00	+10.00			
Hong Kong	1,200.00	+10.00			
Kobe	1,200.00	+10.00			
Manila	1,200.00	+10.00			
Peking	1,200.00	+10.00			
Rangoon	1,200.00	+10.00			
Shanghai	1,200.00	+10.00			
Singapore	1,200.00	+10.00			
Tientsin	1,200.00	+10.00			
Yokohama	1,200.00	+10.00			

To Our Readers
Frankfurt stocks were not available in this edition due to transmission problems.

SHERIDAN MORLEY
IN THE HIT EVERY WEDNESDAY
WITH PERCEPTIVE CRITICISM
OF THE LONDON THEATER

Sports News,
Pages 6 and 7

